

List of Etruscan mythological figures

This is a list of deities and legendary figures found in [Etruscan mythology](#).

The names below were taken mainly from Etruscan "picture bilinguals", which are Etruscan [call-outs](#) on art depicting mythological scenes or motifs. Several different media provide names. Variants of the names are given, reflecting differences in language in different localities and times.

Many of the names are Etruscan spellings (and pronunciations) of Greek names. The themes may or may not be entirely Greek. Etruscans frequently added their own themes to Greek myths. The same may be said of native Italic names rendered into Etruscan. Some names are entirely Etruscan, which is often a topic of debate in the international forum of scholarship.

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Deities

Deity	Description
Achlae	Greek river god Achelous . ^[1]
Achvizr, Achuvesr, Achuvizr, Achviztr	Unknown character associated with Turan . ^[2] It may be one of the Samothracian Great Gods or Cabeiri (Αξίεπος, perhaps from *Axsiver-) according to É. Benveniste. ^[3]
Aita, Eita	The Etruscan equivalent of the Greek god of the underworld and ruler of the dead, Hades . ^[2]
Alpanu, Alpan, Alpnu	Etruscan goddess, whose name is identical to Etruscan "willingly". ^[2]
Aminth	Etruscan winged deity in the form of a child, probably identified with Amor . ^[4]
Ani	Divinity named on the periphery of the Piacenza Liver as dominant in that section. It seems to correspond to Martianus Capella's Templum I , north, ruled by Janus , for which Ani appears to be the Etruscan word. ^[5]
Apulu, Aplu	The god Apollo . ^[4]
Apru	Alternate Etruscan spelling of Aphrodite . See Turan . ^[6]
Aril	Etruscan deity identified with Atlas . ^[4]
Aritimi, Artumes	The goddess Artemis . ^[4]
Athrpa	The goddess Atropos , one of the Graeae . ^[4]
Calu	Etruscan infernal god of wolves, represented by a wolf. ^[7]
Catha, Cavtha, Cath	An Etruscan deity, god and goddess, not well represented in the art. She appears in the expression <i>ati cath</i> , "Mother Cath" ^[8] and also <i>maru Cathsc</i> , "the maru of Cath". The nature of the <i>maru</i> is not known. She is also called <i>séch</i> , "daughter," ^[9] which seems to fit Martianus Capella's identification of the ruler of Region VI of the sky as <i>Celeritas solis filia</i> , "Celerity the daughter of the sun." In the Piacenza Liver the corresponding region is ruled by Cath. ^[10]
Cel	Etruscan earth goddess, probably identified with Ge , as she had a giant for a son. Her name occurs in the expression <i>ati Cel</i> , "Mother Cel." ^[8]
Crapsti	Umbrian local deity Grabouie . ^[11]
Culsans	Two-faced god of doors and doorways, corresponding to the two-faced Roman god Janus .
Enie	Greek Enyo , one of the Graeae . ^[12]
Eris	The goddess Eris . ^[13]
Erus	The god Eros . ^[13]
Esplace	The legendary healer, Asklepios . ^[13]
Ethausva, Eth	Etruscan goddess, attendant at the birth of Menrva. ^[13]
Euturpa, Euterpe	The Greek goddess Euterpe . ^[13]
Feronia	An obscure rural goddess primarily known from the various Roman cults who worshipped her. ^[14]
Fufluns	Etruscan god of wine, identified with Dionysus . The name is used in the expressions Fufluns Pacha (Bacchus) and Fufluns Pachie . ^{[13][15]} Puplona (Populonia) was named from Fufluns. ^[16]
Horta	Goddess of agriculture (highly conjectural).
Ilithia	The goddess of childbirth, known to the Greeks as Eileithyia . Occurs also in the expression <i>fleres</i>

	<i>atis ilithial</i> , "statue of mother Eileithyia." ^[17]
<u>Laran</u>	Etruscan god of war. ^[18]
<u>Lasa</u>	One of a class of deities, plural <i>Lasas</i> , mainly female, but sometimes male, from which the Roman <u>Lares</u> came. Where the latter were the guardians of the dead, the Etruscan originals formed the court of Turan. Lasa often precedes an epithet referring to a particular deity: <i>Lasa Sitmica, Lasa Achununa, Lasa Racuneta, Lasa Thimrae, Lasa Vecuvia</i> . ^[18]
<u>Lasa Vecuvia</u>	Goddess of prophecy, associated with the nymph <u>Vegoia</u> . ^[18] See under <u>Begoë</u> .
<u>Leinth</u>	Etruscan divinity, male and female, ^[19] possibly related to <i>lein</i> , Etruscan word for "to die", but does not appear in any death scenes. ^[18]
<u>Letham, Lethns, Letha, Lethms, Leta</u>	An Etruscan infernal goddess. ^[18]
<u>Letun</u>	The goddess known to the Greeks as <u>Leto</u> . ^[18]
Malavisch	Etruscan divinity of the mirrors, probably from <i>malena</i> , "mirror." ^[20]
<u>Mania</u>	Etruscan infernal deity, forming a dyad with <u>Mantus</u> . ^[21] She went on into Latin literature, ruling beside Mantus and was reported to be the mother of the <u>Lares</u> and <u>Manes</u> . ^[22] Under the Etruscan kings, she received the sacrifices of slain children during the Laralia festival of May 1. ^[23]
<u>Mantus</u>	Etruscan infernal deity, one of a dyad including Mania. ^[21] A tradition of <u>Latin</u> literature ^[24] names the Etruscan city of Manthua, later <u>Mantua</u> , after the deity. ^[16]
<u>Mariś</u>	A class of divinity used with epithets: <i>mariś turans, mariś husurnana, mariś menitla, mariś halna, mariś isminthians</i> . The appearances in art are varied: a man, a youth, a group of babies cared for by Menrva. ^[20] The Roman god, <u>Mars</u> , is believed to have come from this name. Pallottino refers to the formation of a god by "... fusing groups of beings ... into one." Of Mars he says "... the protecting spirits of war, represented as armed heroes, tend to coalesce into a single deity, the Etrusco-Roman Mars, on the model of the Greek god <u>Ares</u> ." ^[25]
<u>Mean, Meanpe</u>	Etruscan deity, equivalent of <u>Nike</u> or <u>Victoria</u> . ^[20]
<u>Menerva, Menrva</u>	The Etruscan original to the Roman <u>Minerva</u> , made into Greek <u>Athena</u> . ^[20]
<u>Munthukh</u>	Goddess of love and health, and one of the attendants of <u>Turan</u>
<u>Nethuns</u>	Italic divinity, probably <u>Umbrian</u> , of springs and water, ^[26] identified with Greek <u>Poseidon</u> and Roman <u>Neptune</u> , from which the name comes. ^[27] It occurs in the expression <i>flere Nethuns</i> , "the divinity of Nethuns." ^[28]
<u>Nortia</u>	Goddess of fate and chance. Unattested in Etruscan texts but mentioned by Roman historian <u>Livy</u> . ^[29] Her attribute was a nail, which was driven into a wall in her temple during the Etruscan new year festival as a fertility rite.
<u>Orcus</u>	Etruscan god of the underworld, punisher of broken oaths. He was portrayed in paintings in Etruscan tombs as a hairy, bearded giant.
<u>Pacha</u>	Roman <u>Bacchus</u> , an epithet of <u>Fufluns</u> . ^[26]
<u>Pemphetu</u>	Greek <u>Pemphredo</u> , one of the <u>Graeae</u> . ^[12]
<u>Phersipnai, Phersipnei, Persipnei, Proserpnai</u>	Queen of the underworld, equivalent to the Greek <u>Persephone</u> and Roman <u>Proserpina</u> . ^[12]
<u>Phersu</u>	A divinity of the mask, probably from Greek <u>πρόσωπον</u> "face". ^[30] The god becomes adjectival, * <i>phersuna</i> , from which Latin <u>persona</u> . ^[12]

Prumathe	The Greek mythological figure <u>Prometheus</u> . ^[31]
Rath	Etruscan deity identified with <u>Apollo</u> . <u>Tarquinia</u> was his sanctuary. ^[31]
Satre	Etruscan deity, source of, or derived from, the Roman god <u>Saturn</u> . ^[31]
Selvans	God who appears in the expression <u>Selvans! Tularias</u> , "Selvans of the boundaries", which identifies him as a god of boundaries. The name is either borrowed from the Roman god, <u>Silvanus</u> or the original source of the Roman god's name. ^[32]
Sethlans	Etruscan blacksmith and craftsman god, often wielding an axe. Equivalent to the Greek <u>Hephaistos</u> and Roman <u>Vulcanus</u> . ^[32]
Summanus	Etruscan god of nocturnal thunder, often said to be Zeus's twin or opposite.
Svutaf	A winged Etruscan deity whose name, if from the same Latin root as the second segment of <u>persuade</u> , might mean "yearning" and therefore be identifiable with <u>Eros</u> . ^[32]
Tecum	God of the <u>Iucomenes</u> , or ruling class.
Thalna, Thalana, Talna	Etruscan divine figure of multiple roles shown male, female, and androgynous. They attend the births of <u>Menrva</u> and <u>Fufluns</u> , dance as a <u>Maenad</u> and expound prophecy. In Greek θάλλειν "to bloom". A number of divinities fit the etymology: Greek <u>Thallo</u> and <u>Hebe</u> , and Roman <u>Iuventas</u> , "youth." ^{[33][34]}
Thanr	An Etruscan deity shown present at the births of deities. ^[33]
Thesan	Etruscan goddess of the dawn. She was identified with the Roman <u>Aurora</u> and Greek <u>Eos</u> . ^[33]
Thetlvmtth	Unknown deity of the <u>Piacenza Liver</u> , which is not a picture bilingual. ^[35]
Thufltha	Unknown deity of the <u>Piacenza Liver</u> , which is not a picture bilingual. ^[35]
Tinia, Tina, Tin	Chief Etruscan god, the ruler of the skies, husband of Uni, and father of Herkle, identified with the Greek <u>Zeus</u> and Roman <u>Jupiter</u> well within the Etruscan window of ascendance, as the Etruscan kings built the first temple of Jupiter at Rome. Called <u>apa</u> , "father" in inscriptions (parallel to the -piter in Ju-piter), he has most of the attributes of his Indo-European counterpart, with whom some have postulated a more remote linguistic connection. ^[36] The name means "day" in Etruscan. He is the god of boundaries and justice. He is depicted as a young, bearded male, seated or standing at the center of the scene, grasping a stock of thunderbolts. According to Latin literature, the bolts are of three types: for warning, good or bad interventions, and drastic catastrophes. ^[37] Unlike Zeus, Tin needs the permission of the Dii Consentes (consultant gods) and Dii Involuti (hidden gods – <u>Graeae</u> ?) to wield the last two categories. A further epithet, <u>Calusna</u> (of <u>Calu</u>), hints at a connection to wolves or dogs and the underworld. ^[37]
Tiur, Tivr, Tiv	Etruscan deity identified with Greek <u>Selene</u> and Roman <u>Luna</u> (goddess). ^[38]
Tlusc, Tluscv, Mar Tlusc	Unknown deity of the <u>Piacenza Liver</u> , which is not a picture bilingual. ^{[35][39]} The corresponding region in <u>Martianus Capella</u> is ruled by <u>Sancus</u> , an Italic god and Sabine progenitor, who had a temple on the <u>Quirinal Hill</u> , and appears on an Etruscan boundary stone in the expression <u>Selvans Sanchuneta</u> , in which Sanchuneta seems to refer to the oaths establishing the boundary. Sancus probably comes from Latin <u>sancire</u> , "to ratify an oath." ^[40]
Turan	Etruscan goddess identified with Greek <u>Aphrodite</u> and Roman <u>Venus</u> . She appears in the expression, <u>Turan ati</u> , "Mother Turan", equivalent to <u>Venus Genetrix</u> . ^[41] Her name is a noun meaning "the act of giving" in Etruscan, based on the verb stem <u>Tur-</u> 'to give.'
Turms, Turms'	Etruscan god identified with Greek <u>Hermes</u> and Roman <u>Mercurius</u> . In his capacity as guide to the ghost of Tiresias, who has been summoned by Odysseus, he is <u>Turms Aitas</u> , "Turms Hades." ^[41]
Turnu	An Etruscan deity, a type of <u>Eros</u> , child of <u>Turan</u> . ^[41]
TV[?]th	Unknown deity of the <u>Piacenza Liver</u> , which is not a picture bilingual. ^[35]
Uni	Supreme goddess of the Etruscan pantheon, wife of <u>Tinia</u> , mother of <u>Herkle</u> , and patroness of <u>Perugia</u> . With <u>Tinia</u> and <u>Menrva</u> , she was a member of the ruling <u>triad</u> of Etruscan deities. <u>Uni</u> was

	the equivalent of the Greek <u>Hera</u> and the Roman <u>Juno</u> , from whose name the name <u>Uni</u> may be derived.
Usil	Etruscan deity identified with Greek <u>Helios</u> , Roman <u>Sol</u> . ^[38]
Vea	Etruscan divinity, possibly taking its name from the city of <u>Veii</u> or vice versa. ^[42]
Veltha, Velthume, Vethune, Veltune	Etruscan deity, possible state god of the Etruscan league of Etruria, the <u>Voltumna</u> in the Latin expression <u>Fanum Voltumnae</u> , "shrine of Voltumna", which was their meeting place, believed located at Orvieto. The identification is based on reconstruction of a root *velthumna from Latin <u>Voltumna</u> , <u>Vertumnus</u> , and <u>Voltumnus</u> of literary sources, probably from Etruscan veltha, "earth" or "field". Representations of a bearded male with a long spear suggest Velthune may be an epithet of <u>Tinia</u> . ^[43]
Veiove, Veive, Vetis	Etruscan infernal deity whose temple stood at <u>Rome</u> near the <u>Capitoline Hill</u> . ^[42] The identification is made from the deity's Latin names related by a number of ancient authors over the centuries: <u>Vēi</u> , <u>Vēdi</u> , <u>Vēdii</u> , <u>Veiovis</u> , <u>Vediovis</u> , <u>Vediiovis</u> , <u>Vedius</u> . ^[44]
Vesuna	Italic goddess mentioned also in the <u>Iguvine Tables</u> . ^[42]
Zerene	Macedonian goddess Zeirene Eleusia, Latin <u>Ceres</u> . ^[42]

Deified mortals

Name	Description
Calanice	A Greek title for Herkle, Kallinikos. ^[45]
Castur	<u>Castor</u> , one of the mythological twins. ^[45]
Catmite	The <u>Trojan</u> youth, <u>Ganymede</u> , from an alternative Greek spelling, Gadymedes. ^[46] From the Etruscan is Latin Catamitus. ^[8]
Hercle, Hercele, Herecele, Herkle, Hrcle	Etruscan form of the Greek hero <u>Hēraklēs</u> , Roman <u>Hercules</u> . ^[17] With Perseus, the main Etruscan hero, the adopted son of <u>Uni/Juno</u> , who suckled the adult Hercle. His image appears more often than any other on Etruscan carved hardstones. His name appears on the bronze <u>Piacenza Liver</u> , used for divination (hepatoscopy), a major element of Etruscan religious practice.
Pultuce, Pulutuce, Pulutuke, Pultuke	<u>Pollex</u> , one of the mythological twins, Greek <u>Polydeuces</u> . ^[31]
Rathmtr	<u>Rhadamanthys</u> , the Greek mythological character, judge of the dead. ^[31]
Tinas cliniar	Etruscan expression, "sons of Tina", designating the <u>Dioscuri</u> , proving that Tin was identified with <u>Zeus</u> . ^[38]

Spirits, demons, and other creatures

Name	Description
Aulunthe	Etruscan, the name of a <u>satyr</u> . ^[45]
Begoë, Vegoia	Etruscan nymph believed to have power over lightning. She was also said to have composed a tract known as <i>Ars Fulgoritarum</i> ("Art of the Thunderstruck"), which was included in the Roman pagan <u>canon</u> , along with the <i>Sibylline Books</i> .
Calaina	The Greek Nereid, <u>Galene</u> . ^[45]
Celsclan	Etruscan <u>Gigas</u> , "son of Cel", identifying her as "Earth", as the giants in Greek mythology were the offspring of the earth. ^[8]
Chaluchasu	Translation of Greek panchalkos, "wholly of bronze", perhaps the robot of <u>Crete</u> , <u>Talos</u> . ^[8]
Charun, Charu	The mythological figure, <u>Charon</u> . ^[38]
Chelphun	An Etruscan <u>satyr</u> .
Culsu	Also <u>Cul</u> . A female underworld demon who was associated with gateways. Her attributes included a torch and scissors. She was often represented next to Culsans.
Evan	An attendant on Turan, sometimes male, sometimes female. ^[13]
Hathna	Etruscan <u>satyr</u> . ^[17]
lynx	An Etruscan mythological creature, a bird of love.
Man, Mani	Etruscan class of spirits representing "the dead" ^[47] and yet not the same as a hinthial, "ghost." From the Mani came the Latin <u>Manes</u> , which are both "the good" and the deified spirits of the dead. ^[48]
Metus	The <u>Gorgon</u> <u>Medusa</u> . The head appears on the <u>Aegis</u> of Menrva as a <u>Gorgoneion</u> . ^[20]
Pecse, Pakste	The name of the legendary winged horse, <u>Pegasus</u> , assigned by the Etruscans to the <u>Trojan Horse</u> . ^[26]
Puanea	Etruscan name of a <u>satyr</u> . ^[31]
Sime	An Etruscan <u>satyr</u> who has a Greek name. ^[32]
Thevrumines	<u>Minotaur</u>
Tuchulcha	An Etruscan daemon. ^[41]
Tusna	Perhaps from *Turansna, "of Turan." The swan of Turan. ^[41]
Vanth	Etruscan winged demon of the underworld often depicted in the company of Charun. She could be present at the moment of death, and frequently acted as a guide of the deceased to the underworld. ^{[38][42][49]}
Vecu, Vecui, Vecuvia, Vegoia	The prophetic nymph Vegoia. See under Lasa Vecuvia, ^[42] Begoë.

Places

Name	Description
Achrum, Acharum	Legendary Greek river of the underworld, the <u>Acheron</u> . ^[2]
Hipecce	The magic spring, <u>Hippocrene</u> , represented in Etruscan art as a water spout in the form of a lion's head. ^[17]
Truia, Truials	<u>Troy</u> , Trojan, the city of the <u>Iliad</u> . ^[50]

Mortals

Name	Description
Achle, Achile	Legendary hero of the Trojan War, from the Greek Achilles. ^[1]
Achmemrun	Legendary king of Mycenaean Greece, from the Greek Agamemnon. ^[1]
Aivas Tlamunus, Aivas Vilates	Also <i>Eivas</i> or <i>Evas</i> . Etruscan equivalents of the Greek heroes Ajax, son of Telamon and Ajax, son of Oileus. ^[2]
Alchumena	The Greek legendary character, Alcmena. ^[2]
Alcstei, Alcsti	The Greek legendary character, Alcestis. ^[2]
Alichsantrē, Alechsantre, Alcsentre, Elchsntre, Elachšantrē, Elachšntre, Elcste	The Trojan legendary character, Alexandrus, otherwise known as Paris. ^{[2][16]}
Althaia	The Greek figure Althaea, mother of Meleager. ^[2]
Amuce, Amuche, Amuke	The Greek legendary figure Amycus of the Argonauts myth. ^[4]
Areatha	The mythological figure Ariadne. ^[4]
Ataiun	The mythological figure Actaeon. ^[4]
Atlanta, Atlinta	The mythological person Atalanta. ^[4]
Atmite	The legendary character Admetus. ^[45]
Atunis	The mythological figure Adonis. ^[45]
Aturmica	The mythological figure Andromache, the Amazon. ^[45]
Capne, Kapne	The legendary hero Capaneus. ^[45]
Caśntra	Cassandra, prophetess of the Trojan War. ^[45]
Cerca	Enchantress of the Odyssey Circe. ^[8]
Cilens	Also written Celens.
Cluthumustha, Clutmsta	The female legendary character, Clytemnestra. ^[16]
Crisitha	The heroine of the Trojan War, the Greek name Chryseis. ^[12]
Easun, Heasun, Heiasun	Etruscan version of the mythological hero Jason.
Ecapa	The tragic heroine of the Trojan War, Hecuba. ^[12]
Ectur	Hector, a hero of the Trojan War. ^[12]
Elinei, Elinai, Elina	The character Helen of Trojan War fame. ^[16]
Epiur, Epeur	Greek epiouros, "guardian", a boy presented to Tinia by Herdle, possibly Tages. ^[13]
Ermania	legendary character Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen. ^[13]
Etule	Greek Aitolos, confused with his brother, Epeios, who built the Trojan horse. ^[13]
Evtucle, [Ev]thucle	The hero Eteocles. ^[13]
Hamphiare, Amphare	Legendary seer Amphiaraus. ^[17]
Latva	Greek Leda, mother of Helen and the Dioscuri. ^[18]
Lunc, Lnche	The legendary figure Lynceus. ^[18]
Meleacr	The legendary figure known to the Greeks as Meleager. ^[20]

Memnum, Memrum	Memnon, a Trojan saved from Achle by his mother, Thesan. ^[20]
Menle	The hero Menelaus of Trojan War fame. ^[20]
Metaia, Metua, Metvia	The mythological character Medea. ^[20]
Miacuch	A young Etruscan woman kidnapped by Hercle. ^[26]
Nestur	The legendary hero Nestor. ^[26]
Palmithe, Talmithe	The hero Palamedes. ^[26]
Pantasila, Pentasila	The Greek name, Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons. ^[26]
Patrucle	Patroclus of Trojan War fame. ^[26]
Pava Tarchies	Etruscan Tarchies in an expression: "boy Tarchies." See under Tarchies. ^[26]
Pele	The hero Peleus. ^[26]
Perse, Pherse	The mythological hero Perseus. ^[12]
Phaun, Faun, Phamu	The mythological character Phaon. ^[12]
Phuinis	The Greek Phoinix, friend of Peleus. ^[12]
Phulsphna	The legendary figure Polyxena. ^[12]
Prisis	The Greek Briseis mentioned in the Iliad. ^[12]
Priumne	Priam king of Troy. ^[12]
Semla	The Greek mortal Semele. ^[32]
Sispe, Sisphe	The legendary king Sisyphus. ^[32]
Tages	See Tarchies.
Taitle	The Etruscan form of the mythological figure Daedalus. ^[33]
Tarchies	Occurs in Pava Tarchies, label of a central figure in depictions of divination, who, along with Epiur, a divinatory child, is believed to be the same as Tages, founder of the Etruscan religion, mentioned by Roman authors. ^[32]
Tarchon	An Etruscan culture hero who, with his brother, Tyrrhenus, founded the Etruscan Federation of twelve cities.
Techrs	From the Greek Trojan War hero Teucer. ^[33]
Telmun, Tlamun, Talmun, Tlamu	Telamon, a legendary Argonaut. ^[33]
Teriasals, Teriassa	Legendary blind prophet Tiresias. ^[33]
These	A hero who is the equivalent of Theseus.
Thethis	The Greek nymph Thetis, mother of Achilles. ^[1]
Tuttle	The legendary figure, known to the Greeks as Tyndareus. ^[41]
Tute	The Greek hero Tydeus. ^[41]
Tyrrhenus	An Etruscan culture hero and twin brother of Tarchon.
Urphe	The mythological figure Orpheus. ^[1]
Urusthe	The homeric legendary character Orestes. ^[1]
Uthste	The legendary hero Odysseus
Velparun	The Greek hero Elpenor. ^[42]

Vikare	Son of Taitle, the mythological figure of Icarus. ^[51] The name is found inscribed once, on a golden bulla dating to the 5th century BCE now housed at the Walters Art Museum. ^[52]
Vile, Vilae	Greek <u>Iolaos</u> , nephew of Herkle. ^[42]

See also

- [Etruscan mythology](#)
- [List of Etruscan names for Greek heroes](#)
- [Interpretatio graeca](#)

Notes

1. The Bonfantes (2002), page 192.
2. The Bonfantes (2002), page 193.
3. É. Benveniste "Nom et origine de la déesse étrusque Acaviser" in *Studi Etruschi* 31929 pp. 249–258.
4. The Bonfantes (2002), page 194.
5. Rykwert page 140. The liver and a list of names is depicted in Hooper & Schwartz page 223.
6. de Grummond, N.T. & Simon, E. (eds). (2006). *The Religion of the Etruscans*. Austin, TX. University of Texas Press.
7. De Grummond page 55.
8. The Bonfantes (2002), page 196
9. De Grummond page 105.
10. Thulin pages 50 and 65.
11. The Bonfantes (2002), page 215.
12. The Bonfantes (2002), page 203.
13. The Bonfantes (2002) page 198.
14. Titus Livius. *Ab urbe condita*. book 1, chapter 30, section 5.
15. Leland, Chapter IV, *Faflon*.
16. Pallottino page 248.
17. The Bonfantes (2002) page 199.
18. The Bonfantes (2002), page 200.
19. De Grummond page 21.
20. The Bonfantes (2002), page 201.
21. Pallottino, page 162.
22. For a summary of her classical life, see Seyffert's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities* under "Mania", online at [1] (<http://www.ancientlibrary.com/seyffert/0376.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070906204704/http://www.ancientlibrary.com/seyffert/0376.html>) 2007-09-06 at the [Wayback Machine](#) ancientlibrary.com.
23. Summers, page 24, quotes [Macrobius](#), *Saturnalia* I vii on this topic.
24. [Virgil Aeneid](#) Book X lines 199–200 says that it was named after the prophetess [Manto](#), but [Servius'](#) gloss on Line 199 says that the city was named after Mantus and that he was [Dispater](#), which corresponds to [Aulus Caecina](#)'s view that [Tarchon](#) dedicated all the Etruscan cities of the [Po](#) valley to Dispater. De Grummond, pages 141, 205.
25. Page 159.

26. The Bonfantes (2002), page 202.
27. De Grummond page 59.
28. Bonnefoy page 30.
29. Livy vii. 3. 7
30. The face theory is presented, among other reputable sources, by Eric Partridge, *Origins*, [ISBN 0-517-41425-2](#).
31. The Bonfantes (2002) page 204.
32. The Bonfantes (2002), page 205.
33. The Bonfantes (2002), page 206.
34. De Grummond pages 152–153.
35. The Bonfantes (2002), page 174.
36. Bornhard, Allan R.; Kerns, John C. (1994). *The Nostratic Macrofamily: A study in distant linguistic relationships*. Walter de Gruyter. p. 304. [ISBN 3-11-013900-6](#). – previewed on Google Books.
37. De Grummond, Chapter IV.
38. Swaddling & Bonfante page 78.
39. Thulin page 59.
40. De Grummond, page 50, features a diagram comparing Capella and the liver, while page 149 presents the boundary stone.
41. The Bonfantes (2002), page 208.
42. The Bonfantes (2002), page 210.
43. A good development of the concept can be found in Harmon.
44. Lewis & Short, *Latin Lexicon*, available online at www.perseus.com.
45. The Bonfantes (2002), page 195.
46. J.N. Adams page 163.
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49. de Grummond, pages 220–225.
50. The Bonfantes (2002), page 178.
51. Swaddling & Bonfante page 42.
52. [The Walters Art Museum](https://www.thewalters.org/works_of_art/itemdetails.aspx?aid=125) (https://www.thewalters.org/works_of_art/itemdetails.aspx?aid=125)

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